RESIDENT OREGON LABOR FORCE

	JAN. 1987 1/	DEC. 1986 2/	CHANGE	% CHANGE	JAN. 1986 5/
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 3/	1,352,300	1,353,700	- 1,400	- 0.1	1,313,300
UNEMPLOYMENT	113,800	111,600	2,200	2.0	133,500
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE	8.4	8.2	XXX	XXX	10.2
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED PERCENT	7.3	7.8	XXX	XXX	8.8
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 4/	1,238,500	1,242,100	- 3,600	- 0.3	1,179,800

1/ PRELIMINARY. 2/ REVISED. 3/ INCLUDES EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS 16 YEARS AND OLDER. DATA ARE ADJUSTED FOR MULTIPLE JOB-HOLDING AND COMMUTING. 4/ INCLUDES NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY, SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, DOMESTICS, FARM WORKERS, AND LABOR DISPUTANTS. 5/ DUE TO REVISED ESTIMATING PROCEDURES BETWEEN DECEMBER 1986 AND JANUARY 1987, DATA FOR 1987 AND THAT OF PREVIOUS YEARS ARE NOT STRICTLY COMPARABLE.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(BY PLACE OF WORK)

INDUSTRY	JAN. 1987 1/	DEC. 1986 2/	JAN. 1986	CHANGE FROM DEC. 1986	CHANGE FROM JAN. 1986
TOTAL 3/	1,052,100	1,072,800	1,020,800	- 20,700	31,300
WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT INDEX 4/	114.9	114.2	111.5	XXX	XXX
DIFFUSION INDEX 5/	57.8	53.5	45.7	XXX	XXX
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	189,200	192,700	190,800	- 3,500	- 1,600
DURABLE GOODS	138,700	139,900	140,500	- 1,200	- 1,800
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	63,200	64,400	60,600	- 1,200	2,600
LOGGING & SAWMILLS	31,900	33,000	30,900	- 1,100	1,000
VENEER & PLYWOOD	17,200	17,100	16,100	100	1,100
MILLWORK & STRUCTURAL WOOD	9,300	9,500	8,700	- 200	600
MOBILE HOMES	1,200	1,200	1,300	0	- 100
OTHER WOOD PRODUCTS	3,600	3,600	3,600	0	0
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	2,200	2,300	2,600	- 100	- 400
STONE, CLAY, GLASS & CONCRETE	2,900	3,000	3,000	- 100	- 100
PRIMARY METALS	8,500	8,400	8,700	100	- 200
BLAST FURNACES, IRON & STEEL	5,200	5,100	5,400	100	- 200
NONFERROUS METALS	3,300	3,300	3,300	0	0
FABRICATED METALS	10,000	10,200	11,100	- 200	- 1,100
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS	4,400	4,500	5,300	- 100	- 900
OTHER FABRICATED METALS	5,600	5,700	5,800	- 100	- 200
MACHINERY	14,600	14,600	14,900	0	- 300
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	12,800	12,700	13,300	100	- 500
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	9,900	9,800	9,900	100	0
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	12,100	12,000	14,100	100	- 2,000
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	2,500	2,500	2,300	0	200
NONDURABLE GOODS	50,500	52,800	50,300	- 2,300	200
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	19,900	21,700	19,900	- 1,800	0
CANNING & PRESERVING	9,300	10,700	9,500	- 1,400	- 200
OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS	10,600	11,000	10,400	- 400	200
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	1,400	1,500	1,600	- 100	- 200
APPAREL	2,400	2,400	2,300	0	100
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	8,800	8,800	9,000	0	- 200
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	11,700	11,900	11,500	- 200	200
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	2,100	2,200	2,000	- 100	100
PETROLEUM REFINING	300	400	400	- 100	- 100
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	3,400	3,400	3,200	0	200
LEATHER PRODUCTS	500	500	400	0	100

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(BY PLACE OF WORK)

INDUSTRY	JAN. 1987	DEC. 1986	JAN. 1986	CHANGE FROM DEC. 1986	CHANGE FROM JAN. 1986
(CONT.)					
TOTAL NONMANUFACTURING	862,900	880,100	830,000	- 17,200	32,900
MINING & QUARRYING	1,200	1,300	1,300	- 100	- 100
CONSTRUCTION	29,200	31,000	30,700	- 1,800	- 1,500
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, & UTILITIES	56,800	58,600	55,800	- 1,800	1,000
TRANSPORTATION	35,900	37,600	34,100	- 1,700	1,800
RAILROAD	4,200	4,200	4,500	0	- 300
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	20,800	22,200	18,800	- 1,400	2,000
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	10,900	11,200	10,800	- 300	100
COMMUNICATIONS	12,600	12,600	13,000	0	- 400
UTILITIES	8,300	8,400	8,700	- 100	- 400
TRADE	267,400	278,300	256,300	- 10,900	11,100
WHOLESALE TRADE	67,000	68,500	65,600	- 1,500	1,400
DURABLE GOODS	39,200	39,900	38,700	- 700	500
NONDURABLE GOODS	27,800	28,600	26,900	- 800	900
RETAIL TRADE	200,400	209,800	190,700	- 9,400	9,700
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	25,900	29,300	25,900	- 3,400	0
FOOD STORES	33,100	33,200	30,000	- 100	3,100
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	24,700	24,800	23,800	- 100	900
OTHER RETAIL TRADE	116,700	122,500	111,000	- 5,800	5,700
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	70,600	71,300	66,900	- 700	3,700
BANKING & CREDIT AGENCIES	23,900	24,000	23,400	- 100	500
OTHER FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	46,700	47,300	43,500	- 600	3,200
SERVICES	233,900	235,000	219,200	- 1,100	14,700
HOTELS & PERSONAL SERVICES	24,600	24,600	23,500	0	1,100
HEALTH SERVICES	73,800	73,700	70,700	100	3,100
OTHER SERVICES	135,500	136,700	125,000	- 1,200	10,500
GOVERNMENT	203,800	204,600	199,800	- 800	4,000
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	28,600	28,500	28,300	100	300
STATE GOVERNMENT	56,100	56,100	54,000	0	2,100
EDUCATION	24,100	25,000	23,400	- 900	700
OTHER STATE	32,000	31,100	30,600	900	1,400
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	119,100	120,000	117,500	- 900	1,600
EDUCATION	76,400	77,200	76,300	- 800	100
OTHER LOCAL	42,700	42,800	41,200	- 100	1,500
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0	0	0	0	0

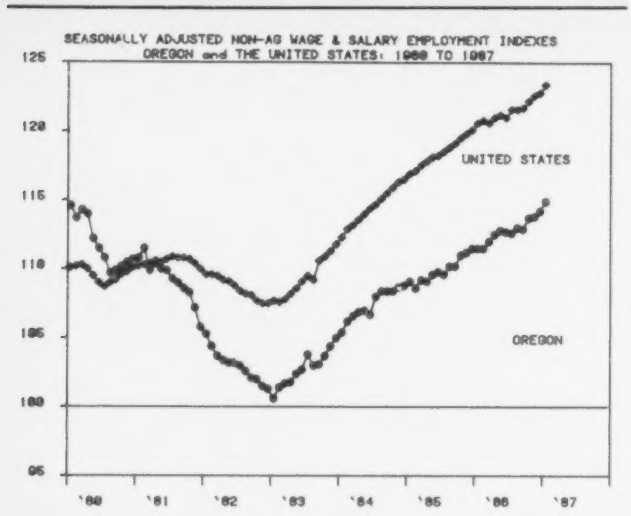
1/ PRELIMINARY

2/ REVISED

3/ INCLUDES FULL AND PART-TIME NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN PAY PERIODS INCLUDING THE 12TH OF THE MONTH. PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED, PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS AND ARMED FORCES EXCLUDED. NOTE: ESTIMATED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS AND EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION. ALL DATA ARE BASED ON THE 1972 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC) CODES AS AMENDED BY THE 1977 SUPPLEMENT.

4/ TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, AND INDEXED TO 1977. DATA ON THE EARLIER INDEX (1972 = 100) CAN BE CONVERTED TO THE 1977 BASE PERIOD BY MULTIPLYING BY A FACTOR OF .8264, THE RATIO BETWEEN 1972'S ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT (774,300) AND THAT OF 1977 (936,900).

5/ THE DIFFUSION INDEX IS THE PERCENTAGE OF A SELECTED GROUP OF 43 INDUSTRIES SHOWING AN INCREASE IN SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EMPLOYMENT. HALF OF THOSE INDUSTRIES SHOWING NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE (LESS THAN 1/2 OF 1%) ARE COUNTED AS INCREASING.



The large amount of revision to the 1986 monthly rates is primarily due to deficiencies in the current year unemployment estimating procedures required by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. In an effort to improve the current year, i.e. 1987, monthly unemployment estimates, the Oregon Employment Division recently proposed, and the BLS has now approved, a temporary modification to the State's estimating procedures.

Based on the modified procedure, January's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate declined by half a point to 7.3%, the lowest since March 1980. The U.S. jobless rate remained unchanged at 6.7%.

Two other labor market indicators also signaled a much stronger Oregon economy in January. The nonfarm wage and salary employment index shot up 0.7 points to 114.9, a new all-time high! And the State's diffusion index, showing the percentage of industries with seasonally adjusted employment gains, jumped sharply to 57.8, an increase of 4.3 percentage points from December.

Mild winter weather in Oregon and elsewhere, low interest rates, and continued strong housing demand nationally were important factors behind Oregon's good performance in January. Nonfarm payroll employment declined following December's holiday splurge, but the 20,700 job loss was 6,300 less than seasonally expected. Both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors of the economy looked strong, as post-holiday layoffs in many industries were not as large as normal for January.

The unusual strength in manufacturing was actually confined to durable goods industries. The star performer in this sector continues to be lumber and wood products which has reported seasonally adjusted employment gains in each of the last six months. Mild weather, lower operating costs, favorable interest rates, strong U.S. housing demand, and low lumber inventories in the distribution system have all benefited Oregon's wood products industry. These factors, plus recent events in Canada including a lengthy woodworkers strike and imposition of a 15% tax on Canadian lumber exports to the U.S. beginning in January, have given a strong boost to wood products markets recently. According to the Western Wood Products Association, lumber production in the 12-state Western region for the first six weeks of 1987, was up 16% from last year's record-setting pace, and new orders were running 25% above the same period in 1986. With U.S. housing starts around the 1.81 million unit rate in both December and January, Oregon's lumber and wood products industry should continue to be a source of strength in the months ahead.

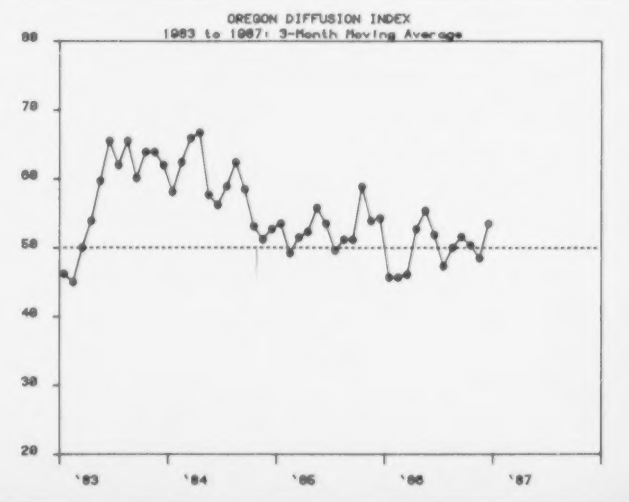
Other durable goods industries also fared rather well as employment held steady in January, a month in which job declines are normally expected. The high tech, or electronics, industries seem to have stabilized, and even managed to add about 200 workers over the month.

Nondurable goods manufacturing was the weak spot in January. Canning and preserving employment dropped to its lowest level in nearly ten years due to greater than normal seasonal declines by seafood and fruit and vegetable processors, plus a couple of short-term shutdowns.

Most of the major nonmanufacturing industries performed better than seasonally expected in January. In fact, several of these, including trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services all recorded their best January ever, and after adjusting for seasonality, reached their highest levels on record.

While Oregon's construction industry is still far below its pre-recession peak, building activities also held up unusually well in January due to mild weather and favorable interest rates. Although federal tax law changes are expected to curtail some kinds of construction activity in 1987, such as multiple family housing, building permit figures for January gave no indication. Permits for 485 single family and 229 milti-family units were issued during the month, compared with 464 single family and only 40 multi-family units during January 1986.

The level of industrial and commercial construction in the months ahead may also be higher than earlier thought judging from the announced



State of Oregon
EMPLOYMENT DIVISION
Department of Human Resources

Research and Statistics
March 1986 Benchmark
March 1987

OREGON RESIDENT LABOR FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT & EMPLOYMENT 1986 1/

	Annual 2/ Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,347.0	1,313.3	1,317.0	1,322.1	1,334.6	1,346.2	1,374.3	1,353.4	1,364.9	1,355.4	1,367.1	1,362.0	1,353.7
UNEMPLOYMENT	114.0	133.5	133.5	128.9	121.2	113.6	109.1	108.8	104.5	97.9	98.2	107.1	111.6
Percent of Labor Force	8.5	10.2	10.1	9.7	9.1	8.4	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.2	7.2	7.9	8.2
Seasonally Adjusted Percent		8.8	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.8
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	1,233.0	1,179.8	1,183.5	1,193.2	1,213.4	1,232.6	1,265.2	1,244.6	1,260.4	1,257.5	1,268.9	1,254.9	1,242.1

OREGON NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1986 3/ **

TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	1,056.5	1,020.8	1,025.3	1,033.3	1,046.6	1,059.8	1,071.9	1,051.1	1,063.1	1,073.8	1,082.4	1,077.4	1,072.8
Wage & Salary Empl. Index (1977=100) 4/	112.8	111.5	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.8	112.7	112.6	113.0	112.9	113.7	113.8	114.2
Diffusion Index 5/	49.9	45.7	45.7	46.1	52.7	55.4	51.9	47.3	50.0	51.6	50.4	48.5	53.5
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL	196.7	190.8	190.6	190.4	192.4	195.6	200.6	198.2	205.6	206.5	201.6	195.9	192.7
Durable Goods	142.2	140.5	140.0	139.8	141.9	144.2	145.6	141.7	144.0	144.6	142.8	141.4	139.9
Lumber & Wood Products	63.9	60.6	61.0	61.2	62.8	64.2	65.9	64.1	65.3	66.4	65.4	65.1	64.4
Logging & Sawmills	32.8	30.9	30.9	30.7	31.8	32.9	34.1	32.0	34.4	34.6	34.1	33.7	33.0
Veneer & Plywood	16.7	16.1	16.2	16.6	16.8	16.9	17.1	17.0	15.7	16.8	17.0	17.2	17.1
Millwork & Structural Wood	9.4	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.6	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.4	9.3	9.5
Mobile Homes	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
Other Wood Products	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6
Furniture & Fixtures	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.3
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Prod.	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.0
Primary Metals	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4
Blast Furnaces, Iron & Steel Found.	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1
Nonferrous Metals	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
Fabricated Metals	10.6	11.1	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.2
Fabricated Structural Metals	4.8	5.3	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5
Other Fabricated Metals	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.7
Machinery	14.7	14.9	14.9	14.8	14.9	14.9	14.8	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.6
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	13.0	13.3	13.2	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.0	12.8	12.7
Transportation Equipment	10.1	9.9	9.5	9.7	10.2	11.1	10.9	9.0	10.2	10.6	10.6	10.1	9.8
Instruments & Related Products	13.1	14.1	14.1	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.4	13.1	12.5	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
Nondurable Goods	54.5	50.3	50.6	50.6	50.5	51.4	55.0	56.5	61.6	61.9	58.8	54.5	52.8
Food & Kindred Products	24.0	19.9	20.3	20.2	20.1	21.0	24.5	25.9	30.7	31.1	28.2	23.8	21.7
Canning & Preserving	13.4	9.5	10.1	10.1	9.9	10.7	14.0	15.1	19.9	20.4	17.2	12.8	10.7
Other Food Products	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.8	10.8	10.7	11.0	11.0	11.0
Textile Mill Products	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Apparel	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4
Paper & Allied Products	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.1	8.8	8.8	8.8
Printing & Publishing	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.9
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2
Petroleum Refining	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Rubber & Plastic Products	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
Leather Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5

1986 Continued

	Annual Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
NONMANUFACTURING, TOTAL	859.8	830.0	834.7	842.9	854.2	864.2	871.3	852.9	857.5	867.3	880.8	881.5	880.1
Mining & Quarrying	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3
Construction	34.1	30.7	30.1	31.5	33.6	35.0	36.3	36.8	37.8	37.7	36.0	33.0	31.0
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	57.0	55.8	55.7	55.6	56.2	56.5	56.9	57.3	57.2	57.9	58.0	58.3	58.6
Transportation	35.6	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.7	34.9	35.8	35.6	35.7	36.5	36.8	37.1	37.6
Railroad	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2
Trucking & Warehousing	20.3	18.8	18.8	18.9	19.3	19.4	20.3	20.7	20.8	21.1	21.3	21.6	22.2
Other Transportation	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1	10.5	10.5	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.2
Communications	12.3	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.3	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.6
Utilities	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4
Trade	268.1	256.3	254.9	257.9	262.8	266.4	271.5	271.5	273.5	274.6	273.7	276.3	278.3
Wholesale Trade	67.8	65.6	65.8	66.4	67.1	67.1	68.0	68.8	69.0	69.4	69.2	68.4	68.5
Durable Goods	39.7	38.7	38.8	38.9	39.6	39.8	40.1	40.5	40.2	40.0	40.0	39.7	39.9
Nondurable Goods	28.1	26.9	27.0	27.5	27.5	27.3	27.9	28.3	28.8	29.4	29.2	28.7	28.6
Retail Trade	200.4	190.7	189.1	191.5	195.7	199.3	203.5	202.7	204.5	205.2	204.5	207.9	209.8
General Merchandise	26.1	25.9	25.0	24.7	25.0	25.3	25.5	25.6	25.6	26.0	26.6	28.2	29.3
Food Stores	31.9	30.0	29.7	30.1	30.9	31.4	32.3	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.8	33.5	33.2
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	25.0	23.8	23.8	24.2	24.8	25.1	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.8	25.4	25.1	24.8
Other Retail Trade	117.4	111.0	110.6	112.5	115.0	117.5	120.0	118.5	120.3	120.5	119.7	121.1	122.5
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	69.6	66.9	67.1	67.6	68.2	68.9	69.8	71.0	71.5	71.1	70.6	70.7	71.3
Banking & Credit Agencies	23.7	23.4	23.2	23.3	23.5	23.6	23.8	24.0	24.1	23.9	23.7	23.9	24.0
Other Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	45.9	43.5	43.9	44.3	44.7	45.3	46.0	47.0	47.4	47.2	46.9	46.8	47.3
Services	230.2	219.2	222.3	224.8	228.3	230.5	231.0	232.7	233.5	233.9	236.2	235.2	235.0
Hotels & Personal Services	25.4	23.5	24.1	24.5	25.0	25.2	26.4	26.9	27.1	26.5	25.7	24.9	24.6
Health Services	72.7	70.7	71.0	71.5	71.8	71.9	72.6	73.6	73.9	73.9	73.7	73.6	73.7
Other Services	132.2	125.0	127.2	128.8	131.5	133.4	132.0	132.2	132.5	133.5	136.8	136.7	136.7
Government	199.3	199.8	203.4	204.3	203.6	205.3	204.3	182.1	182.5	190.6	204.8	206.7	204.6
Federal	29.0	28.3	28.4	28.4	28.5	28.8	29.5	29.8	31.1	29.2	28.7	28.4	28.5
State Government	54.5	54.0	55.3	55.8	55.7	55.3	55.2	51.6	51.4	51.0	55.9	56.3	56.1
Education	23.0	23.4	24.4	24.6	24.3	24.1	23.3	19.2	18.5	18.9	24.5	25.3	25.0
Other State	31.5	30.6	30.9	31.2	31.4	31.2	31.9	32.4	32.9	32.1	31.4	31.0	31.1
Local Government	115.9	117.5	119.7	120.1	119.4	121.2	119.6	100.7	100.0	110.4	120.2	122.0	120.0
Education	73.0	76.3	78.2	78.3	77.5	78.6	75.8	55.8	55.3	66.6	77.3	78.9	77.2
Other Local	42.9	41.2	41.5	41.8	41.9	42.6	43.8	44.9	44.7	43.8	42.9	43.1	42.8
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.2	2.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0

** Data are in thousands

1/ Includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older by place of residence. Data are adjusted for multiple job-holding and commuting. Includes nonagriculture wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

2/ Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12. Unemployment rate derived by dividing unemployment by civilian labor force.

3/ This nonagricultural wage and salary employment series is based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) manual as amended by the 1977 supplement. The data are by place of work and persons working multiple jobs are counted more than once. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded from the wage and salary employment totals.

4/ Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment, seasonally adjusted and indexed to 1977. Data on the earlier index (1972 = 100) can be converted to the 1977 base period by multiplying by a factor of .8264, the ratio between 1972's annual average employment (774.3) and that of 1977 (936.9).

5/ The diffusion index is the percentage of a selected group of 43 industries showing an increase in seasonally adjusted employment. Half of those industries showing no significant change (less than 1/2 of 1%) are counted as increasing.

State of Oregon
EMPLOYMENT DIVISION
Department of Human Resources

Research and Statistics
March 1986 Benchmark
March 1987

OREGON RESIDENT LABOR FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT & EMPLOYMENT 1985 1/

	Annual 2/ Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,316.0	1,299.3	1,294.8	1,301.0	1,305.2	1,308.4	1,336.8	1,314.9	1,319.4	1,323.0	1,329.6	1,332.3	1,327.4
UNEMPLOYMENT	116.0	133.1	133.3	128.8	124.6	112.6	111.6	112.4	102.3	99.2	99.1	115.1	120.0
Percent of Labor Force	8.8	10.2	10.3	9.9	9.5	8.6	8.3	8.5	7.8	7.5	7.5	8.6	9.0
Seasonally Adjusted Percent		8.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.6	8.8	9.1	8.7	8.8	8.5	8.7	8.6
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	1,200.0	1,166.2	1,161.5	1,172.2	1,180.6	1,195.8	1,225.2	1,202.5	1,217.1	1,223.8	1,230.5	1,217.2	1,207.4

OREGON NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1985 3/ **

TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	1,030.0	999.0	998.5	1,007.7	1,014.8	1,029.8	1,044.0	1,023.7	1,036.6	1,048.9	1,057.5	1,052.9	1,047.1
Wage & Salary Empl. Index (1977=100) 4/	109.9	109.1	108.6	109.2	109.1	109.6	109.8	109.6	110.2	110.2	111.0	111.2	111.5
Diffusion Index 5/	52.9	53.5	49.2	51.5	52.3	55.8	53.5	49.6	51.2	51.2	58.9	53.9	54.3
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL	199.3	194.1	193.3	192.6	192.6	195.3	201.0	202.5	208.6	207.4	207.9	200.1	196.2
Durable Goods	144.8	143.3	142.9	142.1	142.6	143.9	146.5	145.9	147.5	147.4	147.1	145.1	143.3
Lumber & Wood Products	63.6	62.2	61.9	60.9	61.0	62.5	65.2	66.1	66.6	66.8	64.8	63.6	61.9
Logging & Sawmills	33.5	31.9	31.7	30.8	31.3	32.7	34.8	35.6	35.7	35.9	34.9	33.8	32.3
Veneer & Plywood	16.3	16.9	16.7	16.5	15.9	15.9	16.1	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.0	16.1	16.1
Millwork & Structural Wood	8.8	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.6	8.7	9.0	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.7
Mobile Homes	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Other Wood Products	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5
Furniture & Fixtures	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Prod.	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.1
Primary Metals	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.0	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.9
Blast Furnaces, Iron & Steel Found.	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5
Nonferrous Metals	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4
Fabricated Metals	11.0	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.7	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.6
Fabricated Structural Metals	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4
Other Fabricated Metals	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.2
Machinery	15.5	16.0	15.9	15.9	15.5	15.5	15.6	15.4	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.2
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	13.9	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.1	14.1	14.0	13.7	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.5	13.5
Transportation Equipment	9.2	9.4	9.1	8.8	9.6	9.4	8.9	8.0	8.9	8.5	10.2	10.0	9.7
Instruments & Related Products	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.3	14.2	14.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4
Nondurable Goods	54.5	50.8	50.4	50.5	50.0	51.4	54.5	56.6	61.1	60.0	60.8	55.0	52.9
Food & Kindred Products	23.8	20.4	20.2	20.5	19.9	20.6	23.5	25.6	30.0	28.8	29.8	24.4	22.4
Canning & Preserving	13.3	10.2	10.2	10.3	9.6	10.1	12.9	14.8	19.2	18.1	18.8	13.4	11.5
Other Food Products	10.6	10.2	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.7	11.0	11.0	10.9
Textile Mill Products	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
Apparel	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
Paper & Allied Products	9.1	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.2	9.1	9.0
Printing & Publishing	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.6
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
Petroleum Refining	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Rubber & Plastic Products	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
Leather Products	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4

1985 Continued

	Annual Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
NONMANUFACTURING, TOTAL	830.7	804.9	805.2	815.1	822.2	834.5	843.0	821.2	828.0	841.5	849.6	852.8	850.9
Mining & Quarrying	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4
Construction	33.1	28.1	27.5	28.7	30.3	32.4	34.3	36.4	37.6	37.4	37.4	34.4	33.1
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	57.3	56.5	56.2	56.6	56.7	57.1	57.9	57.9	57.7	58.3	57.9	57.3	57.6
Transportation	35.4	34.4	34.4	34.9	34.9	35.3	35.8	35.7	35.6	36.3	36.1	35.5	35.8
Railroad	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5
Trucking & Warehousing	19.7	18.6	18.7	19.0	18.9	19.2	19.9	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.3	20.1	20.4
Other Transportation	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.1	11.0	10.4	10.3	11.0	11.0	10.8	10.9
Communications	13.2	13.5	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.1
Utilities	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7
Trade	258.6	251.1	246.8	250.8	251.8	256.3	259.9	259.8	262.8	264.0	263.9	267.2	268.9
Wholesale Trade	65.8	64.8	64.5	64.8	64.4	65.1	65.7	66.0	67.2	67.7	67.3	66.3	66.2
Durable Goods	38.7	38.0	37.9	37.9	38.3	38.8	39.2	39.1	39.3	39.2	39.0	38.6	38.8
Nondurable Goods	27.2	26.8	26.6	26.9	26.1	26.3	26.5	26.9	27.9	28.5	28.3	27.7	27.4
Retail Trade	192.8	186.3	182.3	186.0	187.4	191.2	194.2	193.8	195.6	196.3	196.6	200.9	202.7
General Merchandise	25.2	25.9	24.2	24.2	23.9	24.2	24.3	24.5	24.8	24.9	25.3	27.4	28.9
Food Stores	29.5	28.1	27.4	28.8	28.4	29.0	29.7	29.8	30.1	30.1	30.6	30.7	31.0
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	24.4	23.5	23.3	23.8	24.0	24.4	24.8	25.1	25.2	25.1	24.9	24.6	24.4
Other Retail Trade	113.7	108.8	107.4	109.2	111.1	113.6	115.4	114.4	115.5	116.2	115.8	118.2	118.4
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	66.8	64.5	64.5	65.0	65.9	66.8	67.7	68.1	68.5	68.3	67.2	67.4	68.1
Banking & Credit Agencies	23.6	23.4	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.4	23.5	23.7	23.8	23.8	23.7	23.8	23.8
Other Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	43.3	41.1	41.2	41.7	42.6	43.4	44.2	44.4	44.7	44.5	43.5	43.6	44.3
Services	215.6	206.1	207.8	211.3	214.0	216.6	217.1	216.0	217.8	219.9	219.2	221.0	220.9
Hotels & Personal Services	25.0	23.5	23.7	24.6	24.9	25.9	26.5	25.8	26.3	25.6	25.1	24.5	24.0
Health Services	69.4	67.5	67.4	68.1	68.4	69.0	69.5	69.9	70.8	70.8	70.3	70.6	70.7
Other Services	121.2	115.1	116.7	118.6	120.7	121.7	121.1	120.3	120.7	123.5	123.8	125.9	126.2
Government	197.7	197.2	201.0	201.3	202.0	203.7	204.4	181.3	182.0	192.0	202.5	204.1	200.9
Federal	29.6	28.1	28.0	28.0	29.0	29.3	30.2	31.5	31.7	31.3	30.0	29.6	28.9
State Government	53.8	52.8	54.3	54.9	54.8	55.0	55.8	51.5	51.3	50.7	55.1	55.1	54.2
Education	22.4	22.4	23.7	23.8	23.6	23.6	23.8	19.0	18.2	18.2	23.7	24.3	24.1
Other State	31.4	30.4	30.6	31.1	31.2	31.4	32.0	32.5	33.1	32.5	31.4	30.8	30.1
Local Government	114.3	116.3	118.7	118.4	118.2	119.4	118.4	98.3	99.0	110.0	117.4	119.4	117.8
Education	72.2	75.6	77.8	77.3	76.9	77.7	75.6	54.8	54.9	67.0	75.0	77.3	76.0
Other Local	42.1	40.7	40.9	41.1	41.3	41.7	42.8	43.5	44.1	43.0	42.4	42.1	41.8
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0

** Data are in thousands

1/ Includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older by place of residence. Data are adjusted for multiple job-holding and commuting. Includes nonagriculture wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

2/ Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12. Unemployment rate derived by dividing unemployment by civilian labor force.

3/ This nonagricultural wage and salary employment series is based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) manual as amended by the 1977 supplement. The data are by place of work and persons working multiple jobs are counted more than once. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded from the wage and salary employment totals.

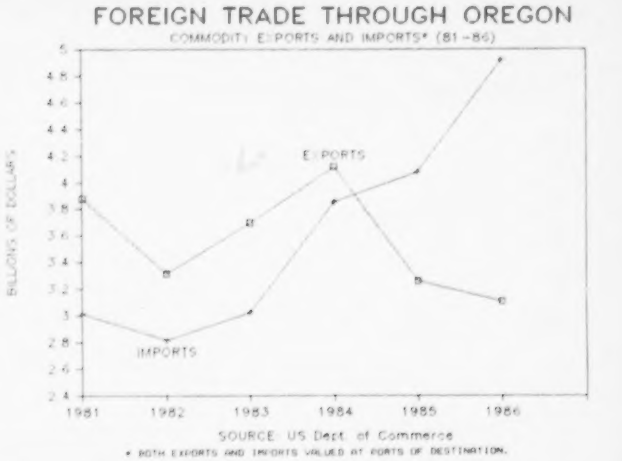
4/ Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment, seasonally adjusted and indexed to 1977. Data on the earlier index (1972 = 100) can be converted to the 1977 base period by multiplying by a factor of .8264, the ratio between 1972's annual average employment (774.3) and that of 1977 (936.9).

5/ The diffusion index is the percentage of a selected group of 43 industries showing an increase in seasonally adjusted employment. Half of those industries showing no significant change (less than 1/2 of 1%) are counted as increasing.

investments report for the fourth quarter of 1986 recently compiled by the Oregon Economic Development Department. The value of announced investments more than tripled in the fourth quarter to about $448 million, accounting for nearly half of the full year's $930 million value of announced investments.

In summary, Oregon's economy began the year on a very strong note with new highs being reached in several nonmanufacturing industries. Especially encouraging was the better than expected job performance among durable goods manufacturing industries, led by lumber and wood products. How long this surprisingly strong economic momentum can be sustained throughout 1987 remains to be seen.

As mentioned in last month's Oregon Labor Trends ("Economic Outlook - 1987"), an important factor will be how soon we can achieve a significant improvement in the foreign trade balance. The accompanying graph showing the trend in value of imports and exports through the Columbia-Snake Customs District (formerly called the Oregon Customs District) from 1981 through 1986 indicates the trade balance is getting worse rather than better. The value of our exports, mostly grains and forest products, slipped by nearly 5% last year while the value of imports soared by about 21%. More importantly, the value of imports now substantially exceeds our exports, creating a trade deficit in 1986 of $1.8 billion. Both 1985 and 1986 represent a dramatic reversal of the historical pattern of exports exceeding imports through this customs district.



It should be noted that these trade values reflect commodities and products flowing through the customs district, many of which may be produced in, or destined for, other states. Also, the sharp increase in value of 1986 imports reflects the dollar's declining value relative to the currencies of our major trading partners, especially Japan. In any event, Oregon's economy is increasingly dependent upon international trade. The sooner we can bring about a significant increase in the volume of Oregon-produced exports, the better off our economy will be.□

EMPLOYMENT REVISIONS — A NUMBER CRUNCHER'S DREAM!

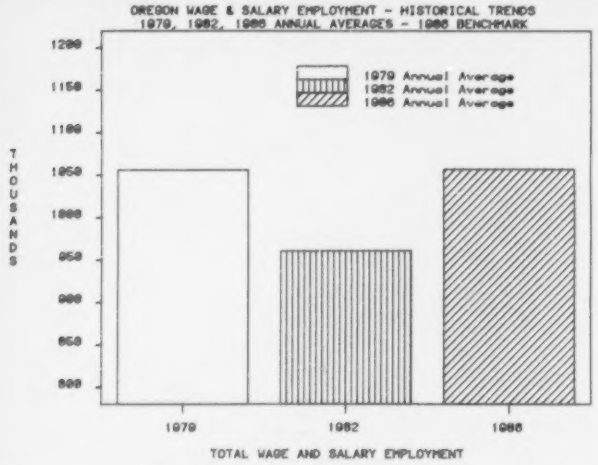
Graham Slater

Oregon Labor Trends regularly contains information on employment levels in various industries in the State. In order to produce such information in a timely manner, the Current Employment Statistics program estimates industry employment based on a statewide sample of roughly 7,000 employers. As each day's mail arrives, more information becomes available, which might have changed the estimates originally made. Also, information from the State's unemployment insurance program gives almost a complete count of employment in many industries. Therefore,once each year all employment statistics for the two preceeding years (in this case, 1985 and 1986) are subject to a major revision, known as the benchmark. This provides a reliable starting point for the following year's estimates.

The 1986 benchmark of Oregon's employment and hours & earnings data has just been completed. A separate article in this publication deals with hours and earnings. This article will be restricted to the employment statistics for the two years, and will also be limited to a discussion of annual average data. If you wish to analyze month by month trends, you will find the completed employment tables elsewhere in this publication.

How Large Was The Revision?

The easiest figure to analyze in terms of revision is the nonagricultural wage and salary employment annual average for each of the two years. For 1986, the employment level was revised upwards by 0.4% to 1,056,500, an addition of 4,300 jobs. This small revision at the aggregate level hides a few notable changes in particular industries. Manufacturing employment was revised downwards by 1.0% with lumber and wood products (-700), transportation equipment (-600), and fabricated structural metals (-700) being subject to fairly large changes. In nonmanufacturing, underestimation seemed to be more prevalent. Construction (+2,100), retail trade (+3,000) and services (+3,100) all benefited from the revisions. In industries experiencing strong growth (like trade and services) a substantial number of new firms may be coming into existence which necessarily are not in the employer sample. Likewise, in a declining industry some firms which are going out of business may not be in the sample. Employment analysts use several techniques to allow for these activities which are not adequately reflected by the sample, but even these special techniques did not entirely reflect the growth in some parts of nonmanufacturing.



Revisions to 1985 data were much smaller, with total payroll employment being increased by just 0.1%. Manufacturing employment was revised downwards by 0.3% while nonmanufacturing moved up by 0.2%.

HOW DO REVISED STATISTICS FOR 1986 COMPARE WITH 1985?

Nonfarm payroll employment grew by 2.6%, or 26,500, between 1985 and 1986. This growth was a little stronger than initially expected. Annual average growth rates have varied from +7.7% (1977-8) to -5.7% (1981-2) in the past few years. Most recently, +4.2% (1983-4) and +2.3% (1984-5) were registered.

As most readers will expect, this growth pattern was not consistent across all industries. In fact, manufacturing employment continued to decline with the loss of 2,600 jobs. Significant losers were machinery (-800), instruments (-1,500) and electrical equipment and supplies (-900). Two industries with more encouraging trends were millwork & structural wood (+600) and transportation equipment (+900).

On the other hand, nonmanufacturing employment recorded growth in almost all industries, with the addition of 29,100 jobs in this sector. Construction (+1,000), trade (+9,500), finance, insurance & real estate (+2,800), and services (+14,600) were all big winners. Breaking these down further, the new trade jobs were concentrated on the retail side with general merchandise, grocery, and furniture stores, and restaurants all adding large numbers of jobs. In services, new jobs were concentrated in health and business services, and private education.

Where Does This Leave Us (By Historical Standards)?

Perhaps the most important single statistic to come out of these revisions is that the 1986 annual average for total nonfarm payroll employment is the highest ever! Never before has Oregon averaged 1,056,500 employed in payroll jobs across the State. Oddly, this new record was achieved even though no single month surpassed the one month high set in September 1979. Rather, the year as a whole provided a number of very strong months. Another significant fact, though fairly predictable, is that nonmanufacturing employment is also at a record level, 859,800. Several industries within this sector are far above previous record levels.

For those who enjoy the "ups and downs" type of analysis (and who have made it through the numbers so far), several industries did record "best ever" or "worst ever" performances. These include:

BEST EVER	WORST EVER
Millwork & structural wood (9,400)	Textiles (1,500)
Printing and publishing (11,600)	Apparel (2,300)
Rubber and plastics (3,300)	Railroad (4,400)
Trucking and warehousing (20,300)	
Wholesale trade (67,800)	
Retail Trade (200,400)	
-includes food stores (31,900)	
furniture stores (8,100)	
eating & drinking places (73,000)	
Services (230,200)	
-includes hotels & lodging places (15,000)	
personal services (10,300)	
business services (39,000)	
auto & other repair services (12,000)	
amusements (7,900)	
health services (72,700)	
private education (12,500)	
agricultural services (3,800)	

One other industry, or industry group to be precise, merits attention. High-tech employment stood at 30,500 in 1986, the lowest level since 1979. While most industries bottomed out in 1982 and have since risen steadily (if slowly), the high-tech industries remained healthy and even grew through the worst of the recession, yet now have declined to nearly pre-recession levels!

This article has merely touched on the highlights of the revised employment estimates now available. Future articles will provide more in-depth analysis not only of the statistics themselves, but also of the causes and effects which can be expected on Oregon's economic future.□

NEW LMI PUBLICATIONS

The 1986 Business & Employment Outlook publications are now available for 14 local areas in Oregon. The purpose of these reports is to provide accurate and timely labor market information about Oregon localities to Job Training Partnership Act program operators, citizens, businesses and others who are involved in the employment, training and economic development fields. The reports contain data and analyses on various topics including population, labor force, unemployment, industrial, occupational and income trends. A brief executive summary is also available for each of the Business & Employment Outlook reports.

To obtain copies of these annual reports or executive summaries please contact:

Oregon Employment Division - LMI
875 Union St. NE
Salem OR 97311
503-378-8657

HOURS & EARNINGS DATA REVISED

David Cooke

Revised hours and earnings data are now available for 1985 and 1986. The annual average earnings for total manufacturing were $406.35 per week in 1985 and $411.84 in 1986. Details by month and by industry are available on request.

In most industries, the revisions were relatively small. For example, the 1986 annual average weekly earnings in primary metals changed by only eighty cents. Other revisions were more substantial. In construction, for example, average weekly earnings in 1986 were revised upward by $5.41 to $480.83. To understand why the figures are recomputed and the averages change, let us go into a little background about how the numbers are estimated.

Around the 25th of each month, the latest hours and earnings data are compiled. For example, information on how much Oregonians in select industries worked and earned in December 1986 was estimated by January 25, 1987 and published in the February 1987 issue of Oregon Labor Trends.

The data are available this quickly because they are based on the Current Employment Statistics survey covering nonfarm wage and salary employment. It is comprised of 7,000 establishments that provide monthly data on employment, hours, and earnings. Because the survey is done by mail, employer reports come in daily. No matter when estimates are aggregated and published, better samples are available as more information is received. Therefore, the first and second revisions, done after two months and at the end of the year, are more accurate since they are based on more establishments' data.

In addition to the normal annual revisions for the previous two years' estimates (due to benchmarked employment data), this year's revisions also represent a change in estimating technique. Oregon has adopted the Bureau of Labor Statistics method of hours and earnings estimation. This method should produce smoother month-to-month trends in average hourly earnings and average weekly hours. The month-to-month changes should also better represent actual industry-wide fluctuations, rather than reflecting firms entering or leaving the sample. Another benefit of the new estimating method is that a more detailed industry breakdown will be possible in the future.□

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF OREGON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION WORKERS 1/

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 2/ 1986	Nov. 3/ 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 2/ 1986	Nov. 3/ 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 2/ 1986	Nov. 3/ 1986	Dec. 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING 4/	$419.75	$413.83	$415.91	39.9	39.3	39.2	$10.52	$10.53	$10.61
Durable Goods	423.39	423.71	425.86	40.4	40.2	39.8	10.48	10.54	10.70
Lumber & Wood Products	434.77	433.76	445.42	40.9	40.5	40.2	10.63	10.71	11.08
Logging & Sawmills	468.16	455.79	477.20	41.8	40.3	40.0	11.20	11.31	11.93
Veneer & Plywood	421.37	439.52	443.06	40.4	42.1	41.1	10.43	10.44	10.78
Millwork & Struct Wood	357.08	354.12	361.67	39.5	39.0	40.5	9.04	9.08	8.93
Mobile Homes	260.38	291.92	259.79	31.6	33.4	30.6	8.24	8.74	8.49
Other Wood Products	429.62	444.88	451.00	40.8	41.5	41.0	10.53	10.72	11.00
Furniture & Fixtures	313.18	324.36	348.86	40.1	40.8	42.7	7.81	7.95	8.17
Primary Metals	468.71	482.31	502.07	40.9	41.4	41.7	11.46	11.65	12.04
Fabricated Metals	385.13	369.21	397.94	39.5	38.3	39.4	9.75	9.64	10.10
Machinery	448.74	445.42	429.47	40.5	40.2	40.1	11.08	11.08	10.71
Nondurable Goods	410.03	389.55	389.06	38.5	37.1	37.7	10.65	10.50	10.32
Food & Kindred Products	334.51	310.29	321.66	36.8	35.3	35.7	9.09	8.79	9.01
Canning & Preserving	280.74	254.87	261.30	35.9	33.1	33.5	7.82	7.70	7.80
Other Food Products	401.66	398.86	401.83	38.0	38.8	38.6	10.57	10.28	10.41
Textile Mill Products	246.18	248.18	235.62	37.7	38.3	38.5	6.53	6.48	6.12
Apparel	252.25	220.17	250.85	42 9	37.7	43.4	5.88	5.84	5.78
Paper & Allied Products	646.24	621.02	626.89	42.1	41.1	42.3	15.35	15.11	14.82
Printing & Publishing	422.67	436.91	389.49	36.5	36.5	35.7	11.58	11.97	10.91
Construction 4/	457.69	458.55	487.14	34.7	34.4	35.3	13.19	13.33	13.80
Communications & Utilities 5/	531.99	527.47	501.00	41.4	41.5	40.6	12.85	12.71	12.34
Trade 5/	288.75	283.40	284.97	35.0	33.9	34.5	8.25	8.36	8.26
Wholesale Trade	393.52	394.05	387.66	37.3	37.6	37.6	10.55	10.48	10.31
Retail Trade	242.42	235.14	237.00	34.0	32.3	33.1	7.13	7.28	7.16
Banking & Insurance	304.21	316.20	299.15						
State & Local Government	353.25	350.83	343.59						

1/ Figures are average gross hours and earnings of full and part-time worked or paid for, including overtime and shift premium pay. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. All data are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Revised
4/ Data for production workers only and exclude administrative, supervisory (above working foremen), technical, sales and office personnel.
5/ Data for nonsupervisory employes only, excluding proprietors and executive personnel. Data for retail trade excludes eating and drinking places.

EMPLOYERS CORNER — THE EMPLOYMENT DIVISION COMEBACK

Dorothy Monnier

It is always an attention getter when a bureaucracy can turn the tables on that old image of government (the big machine that is uncaring and unresponsive to human needs) and really do something exciting!

In Oregon and across the Nation, exciting things have happened and continue to happen every day. The exciting process that makes government responsiveness a reality is called the Job Service Employers' Committee - better known as JSEC.

Through JSEC, local employers act as advisors to the Oregon State Employment Division. They work cooperatively with local Employment Office Managers and the Oregon State Employment Division Administrator, Raymond P. Thorne, to offer suggestions on how services can be improved.

Oregon employers as well as employers nationwide pay an Unemployment Insurance Tax on their employees. A portion of that tax, the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (F.U.T.A.), is returned to each state for the administration of the Employment Security System (better known in Oregon as the Employment Service). In Oregon, the Employment Division Administrator strongly believes employers should have a voice (that is heard) in the service they pay for. Consequently, a new service for the "professional ranks" to find work was launched.

The JSEC's agreed that the Employment Division adequately served the blue-collar worker, but overlooked an ever increasing number of unemployed professional, technical and managerial workers. As Thorne says, "It makes good sense to serve all employers who pay taxes, not just blue-collar employers." It was the employers who helped design and implement the Professional Placement Service.

The increasing number of employers who have used the service during recent months points to future success, says Ray Thorne. Not only will the program pay for itself by reducing spending on jobless benefits, but employers in professional fields deserve better service from the Employment Division than they have received in the past.

According to Karolyn Newgard, State Job Service Employer Committee Chairperson (JSEC), "This service did not start with the State, it started with employers in the State. Small and medium-sized employers need the service most."

Because the State Employment Division has the capabilities to match employer job orders and applicant characteristics through their "Computerized Job Matching System", applicants from all over the State who are willing to relocate, are being served.

This is a unique and effective system. It is a true example of business and government working together.

SUMMING IT ALL UP...EMPLOYERS VOICED A NEED, GOVERNMENT RESPONDED, AND A LOT OF PEOPLE ARE GOING BACK TO WORK AS A RESULT OF OUR PARTNERSHIP.

Anyone interested in finding out more details should contact Sharon Kidder, Manager, North Portland Employment Division, Telephone No: 280-6046.□

OREGON LABOR TRENDS

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